

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

②¹ Application number: 89306726.4

(51) Int. Cl.4: **H04N 7/01**

② Date of filing: 03.07.89

③ Priority: 05.07.88 JP 165966/88

④ Date of publication of application:
10.01.90 Bulletin 90/02

③4 Designated Contracting States:
DE FR GB

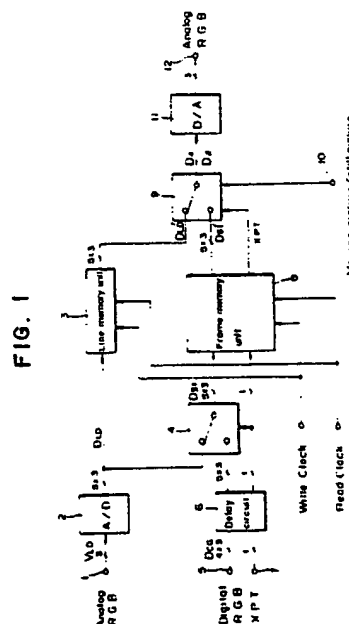
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54 Scanconverter system with superimposing apparatus.

57) A scanconverter system with a superimposing apparatus for converting an interlaced video signal to a non-interlaced video signal and forming desired image data by superimposing a computer generated image on another image reproduced from a laser disc or the like. The system comprises a write clock generator for generating a write clock of a predetermined frequency, a read clock generator for generating a read clock of a double frequency, a line memory unit (3) for storing a horizontal line of an interlaced digital video signal and outputting a first non-interlaced digital video signal, a frame memory unit (8) for storing a frame of the interlaced digital video signal and outputting a second non-interlaced digital video signal, a detector (10) for detecting whether the interlaced digital video signal represents a still picture or not, and a selector (9) for selecting one of the first and second non-interlaced digital video signals according to the output of the detector. Selection of the first or second non-interlaced digital video signal depends on whether the interlaced digital video signal represents a still picture or not.



SCANCONVERTER SYSTEM WITH SUPERIMPOSING APPARATUS

The present invention relates to a scanconverter system which is designed to convert an interlaced video signal to a non-interlaced video signal and is equipped with a superimposing apparatus for forming desired image data by superimposing a computer-generated image on another image reproduced from a laser disc or the like.

A superimposing apparatus is known which forms desired image data by superimposing a computer-generated image of characters, graphics and so forth on another image formed of video signals reproduced from a laser disc, video tape or the like.

Generally in the apparatus of that type, video signals supplied from an external apparatus are first digitised and then are partially replaced with computer-generated image data to form interlaced superimpose image data.

In such conventional superimposing apparatus where interlaced superimpose image data is outputted, some problems occur including low image resolution and flicker on the display which make it difficult to read superimposed characters and so forth. For the purpose of solving the above problems, there is proposed a technique of processing the interlaced image data to form non-interlaced image data, then carrying out the superimposition and outputting the non-interlaced image data.

In processing the interlaced image data to obtain non-interlaced image data, interpolation of scanning lines is performed by the use of a line memory unit or a frame memory unit, and a variety of devices have been proposed and developed for practical use to achieve the above purpose. However, if the interlaced superimpose image data outputted from such conventional superimposing apparatus is processed to form non-interlaced image data merely by using a line memory unit or a frame memory unit, there still remain some difficulties in sufficiently enhancing the image resolution and reducing the flicker without causing a visually unnatural impression.

When the interlaced superimpose image data output from the superimposing apparatus represents a still picture, satisfactory interpolation is attained by the use of a frame memory unit to produce the non-interlaced image data. However, if a line memory unit is employed in such a case, it follows that the image data of the horizontal scanning line to be interpolated is composed of the data of the preceding horizontal scanning line, whereby vertical flicker is caused on the display screen, which results in deterioration of the vertical resolution. Accordingly, the use of a line memory unit is not well suited for use where a computer-generated

image data is to be superimposed on a non-interlaced one. When interlaced superimposed image data output from the superimposing apparatus represents a moving picture, satisfactory interpolation can be executed by means of a line memory unit to form the non-interlaced image data. However, if a frame memory unit is used for obtaining interlaced data, the image data of a horizontal scanning line to be interpolated comes to be composed of the image data anterior by one or two fields, so that a visually unnatural impression is derived from the image displayed on the screen. Therefore, the image data thus formed of the moving picture video signal is not suited for obtaining non-interlaced data where a frame memory unit is used.

The present invention seeks to provide an improved scanconverter system with a superimposing apparatus which is capable of producing satisfactory non-interlaced image data while eliminating flicker of the image on a display and averting a visually unnatural impression thereof.

According to the present invention, there is provided a scanconverter system for converting an interlaced video signal to a non-interlaced video signal, comprising:

write clock generator means for generating a write clock having a predetermined frequency f ;
read clock generator means for generating a read clock having a frequency $2f$;

line memory means for storing a horizontal line of an interlaced digital video signal and outputting a first non-interlaced digital video signal, said interlaced digital video signal being written in said line memory means in accordance with said write clock and being read therefrom in accordance with said read clock;

frame memory means for storing a frame of said interlaced digital video signal and outputting a second non-interlaced digital video signal, said interlaced digital video signal being written in said frame memory means in accordance with said write clock and being read therefrom in accordance with said read clock;

detector means for detecting whether said interlaced digital video signal represents a still picture or not; and

selector means for selecting one of said first and second non-interlaced digital video signals according to the output of said detector means, in such a manner as to select said first non-interlaced digital video signal when the output of said detector means indicates that said interlaced digital video signal represents a still picture, and to select said second non-interlaced digital video signal when the output of said detector means indicates that said

interlaced digital video signal does not represent a still picture.

Thus optimal non-interlaced superimposed image data are output regardless of whether the image reproduced from a laser disc or the like is a still picture or a moving picture, thereby removing flicker of the image as well as preventing any visually unnatural impression.

When video signal of a still picture is supplied, first superimpose image data formed by the first image data selector is read out as non-interlaced image data from a frame memory unit and then is outputted via a second image data selector. When a video signal of a moving picture is supplied, there is formed and outputted from the second image data selector the second superimpose image data which is obtained out of both the video-signal image data read out as non-interlaced image data from the line memory unit and the first superimpose image data read out from the frame memory unit, by replacing the video signal image data with the computer-generated image data for the first superimpose image data.

The invention will be further described by way of non-limitative example with reference to the accompanying drawings:-

Figure 1 is a block diagram of an example of a scanconverter system with a superimposing apparatus embodying the present invention;

Figures 2A through 2C schematically illustrate the operation of a first image data selector employed in the figure 1 embodiment of the invention; and

Figures 3A through 3C schematically illustrate the operation of a second image data selector employed in the figure 1 embodiment of the invention.

In figure 1, an analog R-G-B input terminal 1 is fed with interlaced analog video signal V_{LD} reproduced from a laser disc (not shown) and converted into three primary colour signals: red (R), green (G) and blue (B). Meanwhile a digital R-G-B input terminal 5 is fed with interlaced image data D_{CG} of red, green and blue signals each composed of 4 bits and formed by a computer (not shown) or other source of such data. An image selection data input terminal 7 is fed with 1-bit image selection data XPT formed also by the computer together with the image data D_{CG} . The image selection data XPT signifies whether the image data D_{CG} is to be superimposed on the image represented by D_{LD} . Besides those reproduced from the aforementioned laser disc, the analog video signals V_{LD} supplied to the analog R-G-B input terminal 1 may be signals reproduced from a video tape or the like or those obtained from a television broadcast.

The analog video signals V_{LD} supplied to the analog R-G-B input terminal 1 are digitised into 5-

bit red, green and blue image data D_{LD} by an analog-to-digital (A/D) converter 2 and then are supplied to both a line memory unit 3 and a first image data selector 4. Meanwhile the image data D_{CG} supplied to the digital R-G-B input terminal 5 are supplied to a delay circuit 6 which serves to delay the data D_{CG} for synchronising the same with the image data D_{LD} outputted from the A/D converter 2. One bit of low (L) data is added to the least significant bit (LSB) to form 5-bit red, green and blue image data, which are then supplied to the first image data selector 4. Meanwhile the image selection data XPT fed to the input terminal 7 is supplied to the delay circuit 6 so as to be delayed for a time equal to that of the image data D_{CG} , and then is supplied to both the first image data selector 4 and the frame memory unit 8.

When the image data D_{CG} supplied from the delay circuit 6 to the first image data selector 4 in accordance with the image selection data XPT represents an image to be superimposed, the image data D_{CG} is output from the first image data selector 4 in place of the image data D_{LD} . In any other case, the image data D_{LD} is output. For example, the first image data selector 4 forms and outputs superimposed image data D_{S1} of figure 2C where an image 22 of figure 2B formed by the image data D_{CG} is superimposed on an image 21 of figure 2A formed by the image data D_{LD} . The superimpose image data D_{S1} outputted from the first image data selector 4 is supplied to the frame memory unit 8. When no superimposition is performed in this apparatus, merely the image data D_{LD} alone is outputted from the first image data selector 4.

The line memory unit 3 is so constituted as to be adapted for asynchronously writing or reading the image data of one horizontal scanning line. Meanwhile the frame memory unit 8 consists of a memory for writing odd-field image data and another memory for writing even-field image data. Each of such line memory unit 3 and frame memory unit 8 is fed with a write clock signal having a frequency of 16 MHz and a read clock signal having double that frequency, 32 MHz, which correspond respectively to the image data D_{LD} and D_{S1} . In the line memory unit 3, the image data D_{LD} supplied from the A/D converter 2 is written synchronously with the write clock signal, and the image data of one horizontal scanning line thus written is read out twice at double speed synchronously with the read clock signal. Meanwhile in the frame memory unit 8, both the image data D_{S1} formed by the first image selector 4 and the image selection data XPT are written synchronously with the write clock signal, and the odd-field image data of one horizontal scanning line and the even-field image data thereof are read out alternately from the respective memories synchronously with the

read clock signal at double speed. It follows therefore that the interlaced image data D_{LD} and D_{S1} supplied are read out respectively from the line memory unit 3 and the frame memory unit 8 at the double speed synchronously with the read clock signal and then are outputted as non-interlaced image data D_{LD}' and D_{S1}' . Such output image data D_{LD}' and D_{S1}' are supplied to the second image data selector 9.

The second image data selector 9 receives, in addition to the image data D_{LD}' and D_{S1}' , the image selection data XPT read out from the frame memory unit 8 with the same timing as the image data D_{S1}' , and also receives reproduction mode data which is obtained via a reproduction mode data input terminal 10 and is indicative of whether the analog video signal V_{LD} represents a moving picture or a still picture. The reproduction mode data signifies a moving picture when the laser disc for the analog video signal V_{LD} is placed in a normal reproduction or playback mode, or signifies a still picture when the laser disc is in a still reproduction mode. In case the input data is a video signal received from a video reproducing apparatus in a normal playback mode, detection is executed as to whether any moving component is existent or not in the image, and if there is none of moving component, the signal may be processed as a still picture.

When the analog video signal V_{LD} is identified to represent a moving picture in accordance with the reproduction mode data, the second image data selector 9 outputs merely the computer-generated image data D_{CG} indicated by the image selection data XPT out of the image data D_{S1}' supplied from the frame memory unit 8. In any other case, the second image data selector 9 outputs the video data D_{LD}' . According to this data selector 9, superimposed image data D_{S2} for forming a superimposed image 33 of figure 3C is outputted through superimposition of an image 32, which is formed by the image data D_{CG} out of the entire image of figure 3B formed by the image data D_{S1}' , on an image 31 of figure 3A formed by the image data D_{LD}' . Meanwhile, when the analog video signal V_{LD} is identified to represent a still picture in accordance with the reproduction mode data, the second image data selector 9 so functions, regardless of the image selection data XPT, as to output the image data D_{S1}' supplied from the frame memory unit 8. In a state where no superimposition is performed in this apparatus, the second video data selector 9 provides merely the image data D_{LD}' read out from the line memory unit 3 if the received video signal is identified to represent a moving picture in accordance with the reproduction mode data, or provides merely the image data D_{S1}' read out from the frame memory unit 8 if the video

signal is identified to represent a still picture in accordance with such reproduction mode data.

The image data DA and DB outputted from the second image data selector 9 are converted into analog R, G and B signals by a digital-to-analog (D/A) converter 11 and then are outputted via an analog R-G-B output terminal 12.

Thus, in this embodiment of the superimposing apparatus, when the analog video signal V_{LD} of a still picture is fed to the analog R-G-B input terminal 1, the superimpose image data D_{S1}' formed by the first image data selector 4 is read out as non-interlaced image data from the frame memory unit 8 and then is outputted via the second image data selector 9. Meanwhile, when the analog video signal V_{LD} of a moving picture is fed to the analog R-G-B input terminal 1, there is formed and outputted from the second image data selector 9 the superimpose image data D_{S2} which is obtained out of both the non-interlaced image data D_{LD}' read out from the line memory unit 3 and the superimpose image data D_{S1}' read out from the frame memory unit 8, by replacing the image data D_{LD}' of the analog video signal V_{LD} with the computer-generated image data D_{CG} for the superimpose image data D_{S1}' .

Therefore, regardless of whether the analog video signal V_{LD} represents a moving picture or a still picture in the superimposing apparatus of this embodiment, the computer-generated image data is read out from the frame memory unit 8 while the image data of the moving picture analog video signal V_{LD} is read out from the line memory unit 3, and the image data of the still-picture analog video signal V_{LD} is read out from the frame memory 8, so that it becomes possible to obtain superimpose image data DA and DB for forming adequate superimposed images which are free from flicker and visually unnatural impression. Since the superimpose image data thus obtained are formed by the digital signal processing as mentioned above, the image displayed on the screen are remarkably distinct and satisfactory.

Furthermore, in the superimposing apparatus of this embodiment where the superimpose image data D_{S1}' is read out from the frame memory unit 8, if the image data D_{LD}' is replaced with the image data D_{S1}' by the second image selector 9 when the analog video signal V_{LD} represents a moving picture, there arises no problem of data dropout with regard to the image data in the replaced portion thereof.

In addition, the line memory unit 3 and the frame memory unit 8 are so constituted that the image data D_{LD} and D_{S1} are continuously written therein respectively, so that the image data D_{S1}' can be obtained immediately from the frame memory unit 8 if the data reading operation is switched

from the line memory unit 3 to the frame memory unit 8 by the second image data selector 9.

In this superimposing apparatus, it is possible to output a still picture even in a laser-disc search or fast reproduction mode by halting the operation of writing the image data D_{S1} in the frame memory unit 8 and repeating the operation of reading the same image data as D_{S1} .

Further in the superimposing apparatus mentioned, satisfactory non-interlaced image data of an enhanced vertical resolution can be outputted by writing the image data D_{S1} merely in one of the two field memories of the memory unit 8 (eg. in the even-field memory alone) and reading out the image data as D_{S1} of one horizontal scanning line twice from the same memory.

According to the superimposing apparatus of the present invention, when a video signal of a still picture is supplied as described hereinabove, first superimpose image data formed by the first image data selector is read out as non-interlaced image data from the frame memory unit and then is outputted via the second image data selector. Meanwhile, when a video signal of a moving picture is supplied, there is formed and outputted from the second image data selector the second superimpose image data which is obtained out of both the video signal image data read out as the non-interlaced image data from the line memory unit and the first superimpose image data read out from the frame memory unit, by replacing the video signal image data with the computer generated image data for the first superimpose image data.

Consequently, in the superimposing apparatus of the present invention, regardless of whether the video signal reproduced from a laser disc or the like represents a moving picture or a still picture, the computer generated image data is read out from the frame memory unit, and the image data of the moving picture video signal is read out from the line memory unit while the image data of the still picture video signal is read out from the frame memory unit. Therefore, the use of such superimposing apparatus realises adequate superimpose image data for forming satisfactory superimposed images without flicker on the display while averting a visually unnatural impression. Furthermore, since such superimpose image data are obtained by digital signal processing, the images displayed on the screen are remarkably distinct with high quality.

Besides the above, in the superimposing apparatus of the present invention so constituted that the first superimpose image data is read out from the frame memory unit, the second image data selector functions in case the video signal represents a moving picture, hence preventing dropout of the image data in the replaced portion thereof.

In addition, since the individual image data are

continuously written in the line memory unit and the frame memory unit respectively, the first superimpose image data can be obtained immediately from the frame memory unit if the data reading operation is switched from the line memory unit to the frame memory unit by the second image data selector.

Claims

1. A scanconverter system for converting an interlaced video signal to a non-interlaced video signal, comprising:

write clock generator means for generating a write clock having a predetermined frequency f ;

read clock generator means for generating a read clock having a frequency $2f$;

line memory means (3) for storing a horizontal line of an interlaced digital video signal and outputting a first non-interlaced digital video signal, said interlaced digital video signal being written in said line memory means (3) in accordance with said write clock and being read therefrom in accordance with said read clock;

frame memory means (8) for storing a frame of said interlaced digital video signal and outputting a second non-interlaced digital video signal, said interlaced digital video signal being written in said frame memory means (8) in accordance with said write clock and being read therefrom in accordance with said read clock;

detector means (10) for detecting whether said interlaced digital video signal represents a still picture or not; and

selector means (9) for selecting one of said first and second non-interlaced digital video signals according to the output of said detector means (10), in such a manner as to select said first non-interlaced digital video signal when the output of said detector means indicates that said interlaced digital video signal represents a still picture, and to select said second non-interlaced digital video signal when the output of said detector means (10) indicates that said interlaced digital video signal does not represent a still picture.

2. A scanconverter system with a superimposing apparatus for converting an interlaced video signal to a non-interlaced video signal, comprising:

write clock generator means for generating a write clock having a predetermined frequency f ;

read clock generator means for generating a read clock having a frequency $2f$;

key signal generator means for generating a key signal (XPT);

first selector means (4) for selecting, in response to said key signal, either an interlaced digital video signal or a computer generated image signal sup-

plied thereto;

line memory means (3) for storing a horizontal line of said interlaced digital video signal and outputting a first non-interlaced digital video signal, said interlaced digital video signal being written in said line memory means (3) in accordance with said write clock and being read therefrom in accordance with said read clock;

frame memory means (8) for storing an output signal of said first selector means and outputting a second non-interlaced digital video signal, said output signal of said first selector means (4) being written in said frame memory means (8) in accordance with said write clock and being read therefrom in accordance with said read clock;

detector means (10) for detecting whether said interlaced digital video signal represents a still picture or not; and

second selector means (9) for selecting one of said first and second non-interlaced digital video signals according to the output of said detector means (10), in such a manner as to select said first non-interlaced digital video signal when the output of said detector means (10) indicates that said interlaced digital video signal represents a still picture, and to select said second non-interlaced digital video signal when the output of said detector means (10) indicates that said interlaced digital video signal does not represent a still picture.

3. A scanconverter system according to claim 1 or 2, further comprising a video disc/tape player and an analog-to-digital converter, wherein said detector means (10) detects whether said video disc/tape player is in a still play mode or not.

4. A scanconverter system according to claim 2, further comprising a video disc/tape player and an analog-to-digital converter, wherein said detector means detects whether said video disc/tape player is in a still play mode or not.

FIG. 1

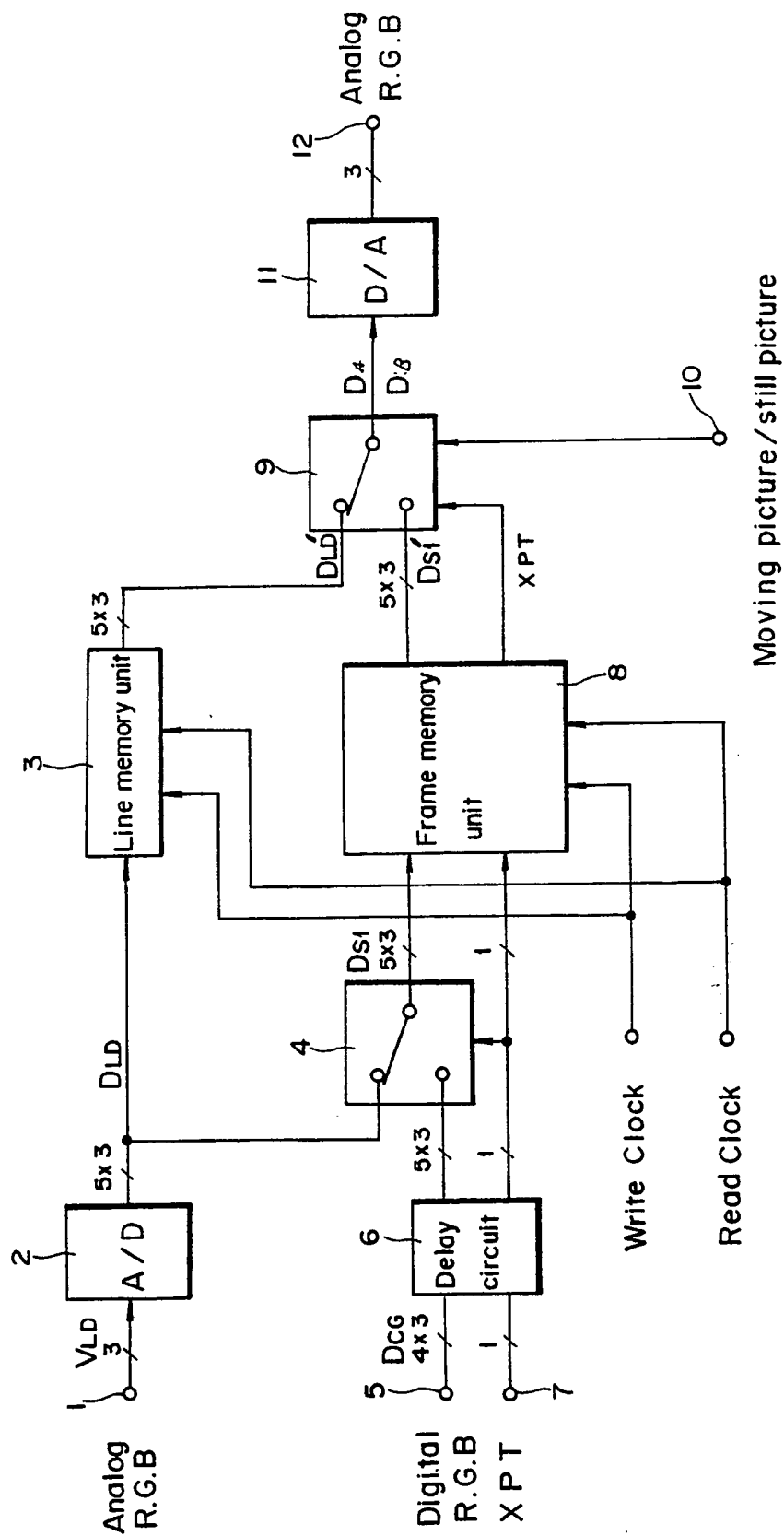


FIG. 2A

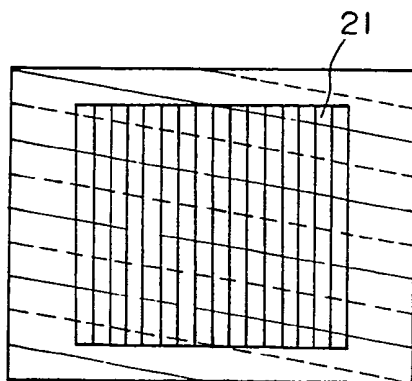


FIG. 3A

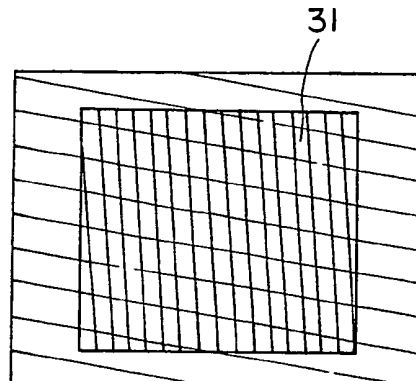


FIG. 2B

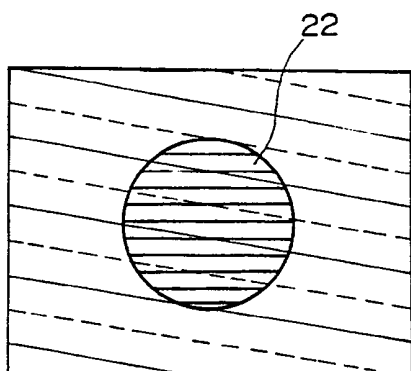


FIG. 3B

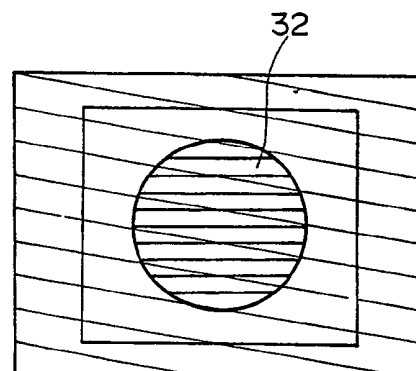


FIG. 2C

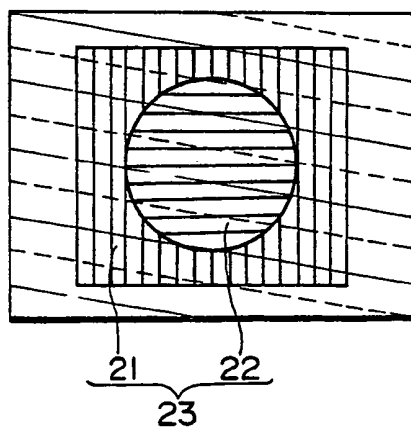
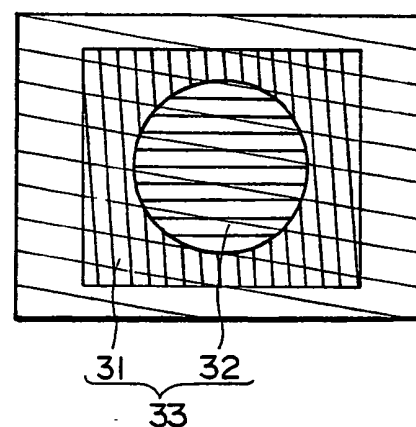


FIG. 3C



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EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

21 Application number: **89306726.4**

51 Int. Cl.⁵: **H 04 N 7/01**

22 Date of filing: **03.07.89**

30 Priority: **05.07.88 JP 165966/88**

43 Date of publication of application:
10.01.90 Bulletin 90/02

84 Designated Contracting States: **DE FR GB**

89 Date of deferred publication of search report:
07.03.90 Bulletin 90/10

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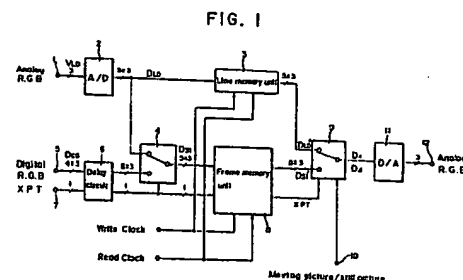
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54 **Scanconverter system with superimposing apparatus.**

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EP 0 350 234 A3



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application number

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			EP 89306726.4
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl. ⁴ 5)
A	<u>GB - A - 2 198 609</u> (BRITISH BROADCASTING) * Fig. 2,3; page 10; claims 2,5 *	1,2	H 04 N 7/01
A	<u>DE - A1 - 2 617 884</u> (ROBERT BOSCH) * Fig.; page 6, line 1 - page 7, line 30 *	1,2	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl. ⁴ 1)
			H 04 N
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search VIENNA		Date of completion of the search 06-12-1989	Examiner DRÖSCHER
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	

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